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U radu se iznose spoznaje o rimskoj ostavi novca i srebrnog posuđa nađenoj u mjestu Petrijanec kod Varaždina u listopadu 2005. godine. Ostava sadrži 27735 komada posrebnog brončanog novca te tri srebrna tanjura. Prema nalazima novca ostava se datira u 294. godinu. Postoji mogućnost da ostava tvori cjelinu s ostavom zlatnih predmeta iz Petrijanca iz 1805. godine.

Ključne riječi: Petrijanec, Aquae Vivae, ostava, srebrno posuđe, Epona, antoninijani, nummus

This work presents current knowledge on the Roman hoard of coins and silver vessels found in Petrijanec near the city of Varaždin in October 2005. The hoard contains 27,735 silver-plated bronze coins and three silver plates. Based on the coin finds, the hoard has been dated to the year 294. There is a possibility that the hoard is a component of another hoard, consisting of gold items, found in Petrijanec in 1805.

Key words: Petrijanec, Aquae Vivae, hoard, silver dishware, Epona, antoniniani, nummus

Konzervatorski odjel Ministarstva kulture RH u Varaždinu 6. listopada 2005. primio je dojavu o nalasku "vreće" novca u Petrijancu. Prilikom polaganja kanalizacijskoga kolektora u Ulici V. Nazora kod kućnoga broja 98 radnici tvrtke "Varkom" d. d. iz Varaždina naišli su na ostavu rimskoga novca i posuđa. Tijekom radova ostava je djelomično zahvaćena bagerom. Zahvaljujući radniku Draženu Husajini zatrpavanje je spriječeno, a radovi zastavljeni. Nadležna arheologinja izašla je na teren, utvrdila okolnosti nalaza, dokumentirala postojeće

The Conservation Department of the Croatian Ministry of Culture received notification on 6 October 2005 of the discovery of a "sack" of coins in Petrijanec. While installing sewage pipes in V. Nazora street, in front of house no. 98, workers from the firm Varkom d.d. from Varaždin came upon a hoard of Roman coins and dishware. During works, the hoard was partially hit by the excavator. Thanks to worker Dražen Husajina, it was not buried, and works were halted. A local archaeologist in charge came to the scene, ascertained the circumstances

stanje te preuzela nalaz. Budući da se ostava nalazila u samome rubu iskopa za kanalizacijski kolektor, u profilu je ostao sačuvan otisak cilindričnoga drvenog recipijenta (sl. 1).¹ U recipijentu je bio smješten manji tanjur, a ispod recipijenta su se nalazila dva veća tanjura smještena jedan na drugome. Ostava je bila zakopana u sterilni sloj šljunka na dubini od oko 2,5 m od današnje razine ceste. Zbog dubine iskopa uz profile su postavljeni razupori (sl. 2), što otežava preciznije definiranje razine ukopa u odnosu na rimski kulturni sloj. Na vidljivu dijelu profila iskopa, udaljenu nekoliko metara od položaja ostave, uočen je rimski sloj na dubini od oko 1 m. Prema tome može se pretpostaviti originalna dubina ukopa ostave na oko 1,5 m. Novac i tanjuri dopremljeni su u prostorije Konzervatorskog odjela Ministarstva kulture u Varaždinu gdje su prebrojeni, izvagani, razvrstani i dokumentirani.²



Slika 1. Pogled na mjesto nalaza (6. 10. 2005, Arhiva Konzervatorskog odjela Varaždin).

Figure 1. View of the find spot (6 October 2005, Archives of the Varaždin Conservation Department).

POVIJEST ISTRAŽIVANJA

Prvi arheološki nalazi na području Petrijanca zabilježeni su 1797. g. prilikom gradnje ceste. Pronala-

of the find, documented the existing situation and took charge of the find. Since the hoard was located at the very edge of the opening for the catch drain, the imprint of a cylindrical wooden container was preserved in the profile of the dig (Fig. 1).¹ There was a small plate inside the container, while beneath it there were two larger plates, one over the other. The hoard was buried in a sterile layer of gravel at a depth of 2.5 m from the current road level. Because of the depth of the dig, braces were placed along its profile (Fig. 2), which makes it difficult to more precisely define the level of the excavation in relation to the Roman cultural stratum. At the visible portion of the excavation profile, only several metres from the position of the hoard, a Roman stratum was observed at a depth of approximately 1 m. Therefore, it can be assumed that the original depth of the hole for the hoard was approximately 1.5 m.



Slika 2. Iskop za kanalizacijski kolektor s mjestom nalaza (6. 10. 2005, Arhiva Konzervatorskog odjela Varaždin).

Figure 2. Excavations for sewage catch drain at the find site (6 October 2005, Archives of the Varaždin Conservation Department).

¹ Sudeći prema dosad nađenim rimskim ostavama drveni recipijent najčešće je bila bačva, a u rjeđim primjerima sanduk (Baratte 1984: 29–31). U analizi ostave uz autore ovoga rada sudjelovao je i G. Dević. U nastajanju rada pomogli su nam svojim savjetima i ustupljenom literaturom dr. I. Mirnik, Z. Dukat i dr. B. Migotti, na čemu im zahvaljujemo. Zahvaljujemo i djelatnicima Konzervatorskog odjela Varaždin na razumijevanju.

² Ostava je do odluke o trajnoj pohrani, koju će na prijedlog Hrvatskoga vijeća za kulturna dobra i Hrvatskoga muzejskog vijeća

¹ Judging by the Roman hoards found previously, the wooden vessel was most often a barrel, and more rarely a chest (Baratte 1984: 29–31). Besides the authors of this paper, G. Dević also participated in the analysis of the hoard. As work progressed, the advice and literature provided by I. Mirnik, Z. Dukat and B. Migotti were a great help for which we are grateful. We also thank the staff at the Conservation Department in Varaždin for their understanding.

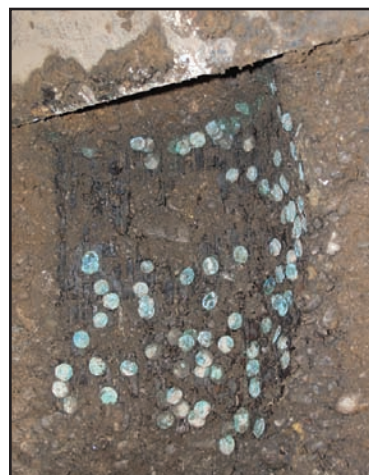
skom ostave zlatnoga nakita i novca u lipnju 1805. g. pozornost stručne javnosti usredotočila se na Petrijanec. Šime Ljubić donosi prijepis sadržaja ostave iz *Liber memorabilium parochiae Petrijacensis* i ona postaje predmetom interesa nekolicine domaćih i stranih arheologa. Od 1805. g. rimski su nalazi sve učestaliji, a od 1870. g. vode se polemike o lociranju *mansio Aquae Vivae* u Petrijanec (Ljubić 1880: 111; Tomičić & Šarić 1969: 2–6). Prema antičkim itinerarima *mansio Aquae Vivae* nalazi se na cesti između Petovija i Jovije. Iako se mišljenja razilaze, većina autora *Aquae Vivae* smješta na područje naselja Petrijanec (Pahić 1964–65: 315; Vikić & Gorenc 1969: 5–6). Arheološkim istraživanjima provedenima 1969. g. potvrđeno je postojanje rimskoga naselja na području Petrijanca (Tomičić & Šarić 1969). Tijekom istraživanja nađen je termalni kompleks, što upućuje na zaključak o postojanju važnoga rimskog naselja, a to dodatno upućuje na lociranje *Aquae Vivae* u Petrijanec (Šarić 1975: 189). Nalazi rimskih ostava iz 1805. i 2005. g. govore u prilog važnosti tog naselja.

OPIS OSTAVE

Ostava se sastoji od triju srebrnih tanjura i 27735 komada novca³ težine oko 114 kg. Manji tanjur i novac bili su smješteni u cilindričan drveni recipijent ispod kojeg su se položeni jedan na drugome nalazili veći tanjuri. Otisak cilindrična drvenog recipijenta ostao je sačuvan u profilu iskopa, pa su se mogle odrediti njegove dimenzije (sl. 3). Recipijent je bio promjera oko 35 cm i visine oko 50 cm. U bačvi skoro istih dimenzija (35 cm promjera i 45 cm visine) nađena je prva od dviju ostava iz Kostolca u Srbiji (Drča 2001: 9).

Slika 3. Otisak "bačve" s novcem na drvenim stijenkama (6. 10. 2005, Arhiva Konzervatorskog odjela Varaždin).

Figure 3. Imprint of a "barrel" with coins on wooden side walls (6 October 2005, Archives of the Varaždin Conservation Department).



donijeti Ministarstvo kulture, privremeno pohranjena u Gradskome muzeju Varaždin.

³ S obzirom na okolnosti nalaza i karakter radova pri kojima je ova ostava pronađena, izgubljeni postotak novca je malen.

The coins and plates were delivered to the premises of the Ministry of Culture Conservation Department in Varaždin, where they were counted, weighed, classified and documented.²

RESEARCH HISTORY

The first archaeological finds in the territory of Petrijanec were recorded in 1797 during road construction. The discovery of gold jewellery and coins in June 1805 diverted the attention of experts to Petrijanec. Šime Ljubić made a transcript of the contents of the hoard from *Liber memorabilium parochiae Petrijacensis* and it became the subject of interest by several domestic and foreign archaeologists. After 1805, Roman finds became increasingly frequent, and after 1870 begun polemics on the location of the *mansio Aquae Vivae* in Petrijanec (Ljubić 1880: 111; Tomičić & Šarić 1969: 2–6). According to itineraries from Classical Antiquity, the *mansio Aquae Vivae* was located on the road between Poetovio and Iovia. Even though views diverge, most authors place the *Aquae Vivae* in the territory of the Petrijanec settlement (Pahić 1964–65: 315; Vikić & Gorenc 1969: 5–6). Archaeological research conducted in 1969 confirmed the existence of a Roman settlement at Petrijanec (Tomičić & Šarić 1969). During the course of research, a thermal complex was found, which indicated the existence of an important Roman settlement, and this was further evidence that *Aquae Vivae* was located in Petrijanec (Šarić 1975: 189). The Roman hoards found in 1805 and 2005 say much about the importance of this settlement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOARD

The hoard consists of three silver plates and 27,735 coins³ weighing approximately 114 kg. The smaller plate and coins were held in a cylindrical wooden container under which the larger plates were placed on top of the other. The imprint of the wooden container remained preserved in the profile of the dig, so that its dimensions could be determined (Fig. 3). The container had a diameter of 35 cm and a height

² Until a final storage site is designated, which will be done by the Ministry of Culture at the proposal of the Croatian Cultural Resources Council and the Croatian Museum Council, the hoard is being held in the Varaždin City Museum.

³ Given the circumstances surrounding the discovery and the character of works that led to it, the amount of coins lost is small.

SREBRNO POSUĐE

Ostava iz 2005. g. sadrži tri masivna srebrna tanjura (sl. 4). Dva su veća tanjura neukrašena, dok je manji ukrašen figuralnim prikazom. Sva tri tanjura bila su izvrsno očuvana, no dva veća stradala su u trenutku kad je ostavu zahvatio bager. Manji ukrašeni tanjur ostao je neoštećen. Ukupna im je težina oko 3280 g.

Dva neukrašena tanjura identična su promjera, s time da je jedan od njih gotovo potpuno očuvan, dok je drugi u većoj mjeri oštećen. Komadi razbijenoga tanjura sakupljeni su i rekonstrukcija će biti moguća.

of 50 cm. The first of two hoards from Kostolac in Serbia were found in a barrel of almost identical dimensions (35 cm diameter and 45 cm high) (Drča 2001: 9).

SILVER DISHWARE

The hoard found in 2005 contains three massive silver plates (Fig. 4). The two larger plates are undecorated, while the smaller plate is decorated with a figural image.



Slika 4. Srebrno posude (foto: autori).

Figure 4. Silver dishware (photo by the authors).

TANJUR 1

promjer 370 mm, visina 25 mm, 1436 g, neukrašen
Tanjur je pravilnog kružnog oblika, promjera 370 mm i visine 25 mm (sl. 5). Dno je izvedeno u obliku prstena promjera 130 mm. Tanjur je težak 1436 g. Na površini tanjura vidljivi su urezi, vjerojatno tragovi

All three plates have been exquisitely preserved, although the two larger plates were damaged when the excavator hit the hoard. The smaller, decorated plate is undamaged. Their total weight is approximately 3,280 g.

The two undecorated plates have the same diameter; one has been preserved entirely, while the other has been damaged to a greater extent. The pieces of the broken plate have been collected and reassembly will be possible.

režanja hrane. Kako su tragovi malobrojni, može se zaključiti da tanjur ili u uporabi nije bio dugo ili da je korišten rijetko, samo u posebnim prigodama. Na središnjem dijelu razaznaju se urezi koji bi se mogli protumačiti kao grafit, što će se moći razjasniti tek po uklanjanju naslaga.



Slika 5. Tanjur 1 (foto: autori).

Figure 5. Plate 1 (photo by the authors).

PLATE 1

diameter 370 mm, height 25 mm, 1,436 g, undecorated

The plate has a standard circular shape, with a diameter of 370 mm and a height of 25 mm (Fig. 5). The bottom was crafted in the form of a ring, with a diameter of 130 mm. The plate weighs 1,436 g. Scratches are visible on the plate's surface, probably traces of cutting food. Since these scratches are few in number, one can conclude that the plate was not used very long or was only used rarely, for special occasions. Incisions that might be interpreted as graffiti can be discerned in the middle of the plate, which will only be clarified once the accumulated deposits are removed.

PLATE 2

diameter 371 mm, height 25 mm, approximately 1,400 g⁴, undecorated

Shattered plate with a 371 mm diameter and height of 25 mm (Fig. 6). The bottom is ring-shaped, with a diameter of 230 mm.

Such undecorated plates were used to serve food. Production of undecorated plates with a 400 mm diameter already began in the third century, and production peaked in the fourth century.

TANJUR 2

promjer 371 mm, visina 25 mm, oko 1400 g⁴, neukrašen

Uništeni tanjur promjera je 371 mm i visine 25 mm (sl. 6). Dno je prstenasto, promjera 230 mm.

Ovakvi neukrašeni tanjuri rabili su se pri posluživanju hrane. Neukrašeni tanjuri promjera oko 400 mm počeli su se proizvoditi već u 3. st., a vrhunac je njihove proizvodnje bilo 4. st. Slični tanjuri nađeni su u ostavi iz Rudnika u Srbiji; za njih I. Popović smatra da su izrađeni u posljednjim dvama desetljećima 3. st. u lokalnim radionica na području Mezije. Dva tanjura iz Petrijanca pružaju malo elemenata za određivanje mjesta i vremena proizvodnje, no sa sigurnošću se može reći da nikako nisu mogla biti izrađena prije početka 3. st. (Popović 1995: 156; Cvjetičanin 1995: 168–170).



Slika 6. Tanjur 2 (foto: autori).

Figure 6. Plate 2 (photo by the authors).

⁴ Za razbijeni tanjur nije moguće precizno odrediti težinu jer je fragmentiran.

⁴ The weight of the shattered plate cannot be precisely determined because it is fragmented.

TANJUR 3

promjer 230 mm, visina 25 mm, 482 g, ukrašen

Srebrni tanjur s figuralnim prikazom pravilna je kružnog oblika (sl. 7). U središnjem dijelu tanjura nalazi se ukras u obliku pravilna kružnoga medaljona promjera 93 mm na kojem je prikazana žena na konju.



Slika 7. Eponin tanjur (foto: autori).

Figure 7. Epona's plate (photo by the authors).

Na prvi pogled može se reći da je riječ o prikazu žene koja jaše konja, i to na "damski način". No ispravno bi zapravo bilo reći da ona na konju sjedi – okrenuta je u suprotnome smjeru od kretanja konja, s nogama neuobičajeno raširenima za jahanje. Iako je konj prikazan u kasu, a to se vidi po uzdignutoj prednjoj lijevoj nozi i uzdignutom repu, zbog ženina je stava vidljivo da konj ima funkciju prijestolja, što je čest motiv na prikazima božice Epone (Euskirchen 1993: 627).

Proporcije na prikazu nisu usklađene. Konj je prikazan manjim od žene, što je posljedica ikonografske perspektive, tipične za prikaze božanstava. Nadalje, glava je žene na prikazu neproporcionalno velika u odnosu na tijelo, što je pak vjerojatno posljedica neuspjela pokušaja prikazivanja sjedećega položaja.

Na ovome prikazu Epona ima spletnu kosu s razdjelkom i pundom na zatiljku te "draguljem" na čelu. U sadašnjem neočišćenom stanju ne može se reći jesu li nabori na čelu dijamem ili je riječ o pramenovima spletenima u frizuru. Takav prikaz potpuno odstupa od uobičajenih prikaza Epone, na

Similar plates were found in the hoard from Rudnik in Serbia; I. Popović believes that they were made in the last two decades of the third century in local workshops in the Moesia area. The two plates from Petrijanec exhibit few elements for ascertaining the location and date of their production, but one can state with certainty that they were not made prior to the beginning of the third century (Popović 1995: 156; Cvjetičanin 1995: 168–170).

PLATE 3

diameter 230 mm, height 25 mm, 482 g, decorated

The silver plate with a figural image has a standard circular shape (Fig. 7). The middle of the plate contains a decoration in the form of a standard circular medallion with a diameter of 93 mm bearing the image of a woman on horseback.

At first glance it seems to be an image of a woman riding a horse side-saddle. But it would be more accurate to say that she is sitting on the horse – turned in the direction opposite of the horse's movement, with legs unusually outspread for horseback riding. Even though the horse is depicted moving in a trot, indicated by the uplifted left leg and the raised tail, the woman's pose makes it apparent that the horse has the function of a throne, which is a frequent motif in depictions of the goddess Epona (Euskirchen 1993: 627).

The proportions in the image are not balanced. The horse is smaller than the woman, which is a consequence of iconographic perspective, typical of depictions of goddesses. Furthermore, the woman's head is disproportionately large in relation to the body, which is probably the result of an unsuccessful attempt to illustrate the sitting position.

In this depiction, Epona has braided hair with a part and a bun on the back of her head and a "jewel" on her forehead. In its current, soiled condition, it cannot be ascertained as to whether the folds on the forehead are a diadem or bangs braided into a hairstyle. This depiction deviates completely from customary depictions of Epona, on which the goddess wears a veil or her hair down, i.e. it deviates from standard iconographic depictions. This deviation from the iconography of the goddess constitutes an accommodation to current fashion. Epona holds a cornucopia in her left hand, and a patera in her right hand. She is dressed in a robe (*pallium*), with a bare right shoulder.

The medallion is encircled by a border 8 mm wide, made of a series of beads and stylised palmettes. The inscription *EPONA* is engraved on the undecorated

kojima božica nosi veo ili je raspuštene kose, odnosno odstupa od standardnog ikonografskog prikaza. To odstupanje ikonografiju božanstva prilagođava trenutnoj modi. Epona u lijevoj ruci drži rog obilja, a u desnoj pateru. Odjevena je u ogrtač (*pallium*), s ogoljenim desnim ramenom.

Medaljon je okružen obrubom debljine 8 mm, sačinjenim od niza perli i stiliziranih palmeta. Na neukrašenoj površini tanjura, okolo medaljona, urezan je natpis EPONA. Slova su ispunjena nijelom, što je uobičajeno za srebrno posuđe tog vremena (Laur-Belart 1980: 15).

Epona je izvorno keltska božica konjaništva koja širenjem rimske države na keltska područja postaje dijelom rimskoga panteona, gdje pak postaje zaštitnicom konja i svega što ima veze s konjima (Keune 1907: 229–231). Bila je zaštitnica staja, kočija te svih ostalih predmeta, poslova i ljudi što su bili povezani s konjima, mazgama i magarcima (Turcan 1996: 23). Nije se štovala u svim slojevima rimskoga društva i nikad nije zauzela važnost koju je uživala u keltskoj religiji. U prvo vrijeme bila je štovana isključivo među populacijom koja je dolazila s keltskih područja, odnosno među pojedincima i grupama koji su pripadali keltskomu etničkom korpusu. Tek se s vremenom njezin kult ustalio i među rimskim stanovništvom koje nije bilo keltskoga podrijetla, ali kojega je život bio vezan uz konje i konjaništvo. Kamene spomenike s prikazom Epone nalazimo po čitavome Carstvu, što nam svjedoči o prisutnosti kulta ove božice na široku području (Bucher 1990: 985–999).

Prvi koji je pristupio klasificiranju Eponine ikonografije na spomenicima bio je W. Schleiermacher. On je prikaze Epone u jahaćem položaju podijelio na dva osnovna tipa: srednjogalski i istočnogalsko-rajski tip. Srednjogalski tip Eponu prikazuje s rogom obilja i paterom, dok je rajnski tip prikazuje s voćem položenim u krilo. Prikaz Epone na petrijanečkom tanjuru jasno se može svrstati u "srednjogalski" tip prikaza (Schleiermacher 1932: 126; Euskirchen 1993: 622).

Na osnovi 302 spomenika Marion Euskirchen podijelila je prikaze Epone na sedam glavnih tipova. Sliku Epone na tanjuru iz Petrijanca možemo svrstati u tip 1: "Epona posjednuta na konju – udesno", odnosno u varijantu 2d tipa 1: "Eponu s paterom u desnoj ruci, a rogom obilja u lijevoj" (Euskirchen 1993: 632).

Na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske ne postoje tragovi Eponinog kulta. Marijeta Šašel-Kos donosi podatak kako je kult ove božice bio razvijen u jugoistočnome dijelu Norika i u jugozapadnoj Pannoniji, no također navodi da Epona na tom području nije bila autohtono božanstvo, nego da je u ovaj dio

surface around the medallion. The letters are filled with niello, which is customary for silver dishes of that time (Laur-Belart 1980: 15).

Epona was originally a Celtic goddess of equestrianism, but as the Roman Empire expanded she became part of the Roman pantheon, where she became the patron of horses and everything associated with horses (Keune 1907: 229–231). She was the patron of stables, carriages and all other gear, tasks and people associated with horses, mules and donkeys (Turcan 1996: 23). She was not revered in all levels of Roman society, and she never had the importance that was accorded to her in Celtic religion. At first she was respected solely among populations who came from Celtic regions, among individuals and groups who belonged to the Celtic ethnicity. It was only with time that her cult set root among the Roman population that did not have Celtic origins, but whose lives were tied to horses and equestrianism. Stone monuments portraying Epona can be found throughout the Empire, which testifies to the cult of this goddess over a wide territory (Bucher 1990: 985–999).

The first to begin classifying Epona's iconography on monuments was W. Schleiermacher. He divided depictions of Epona in riding stance into two basic types: the Central Gallic and Eastern Gallic/Rhine. The Central Gallic type depicts Epona with a cornucopia and patera, while the Rhine type depicts her with fruit on her lap. The depiction of Epona on the Petrijanec plate can clearly be classified as corresponding to the "Central Gallic" depiction type (Schleiermacher 1932: 126; Euskirchen 1993: 622).

Based on 302 monuments, Marion Euskirchen classified depictions of Epona into seven principal types. The image of Epona on the plate from Petrijanec can be classified as type 1: "Epona mounted on horse – rightward", or variant 2d of type 1: "Epona with a patera in right hand, and cornucopia in the left" (Euskirchen 1993: 632).

There are no traces of Epona's cult in north-west Croatia. Marijeta Šašel-Kos provided information that the cult of this goddess was well-developed in south-east Noricum and south-west Pannonia, but also notes that Epona was not an indigenous deity in this region, rather she was brought to this part of the Empire from Cisalpine Gallia (Šašel-Kos 1999: 138). Her cult was recorded in the beneficiary stations of Noricum, which indicates that the cult of Epona in this province even had an official character. During the Roman era, Petrijanec belonged to the Poetovio (Ptuj) ager, thus geographically belonged to the territory in which Epona was worshipped (Šašel-Kos 1999: 138–139, 181).

Carstva prenesena iz Cisalpinske Galije (Šašel-Kos 1999: 138). Njezin kult zabilježen je u beneficijarskim postajama u Noriku, što kazuje da je kult Epone u toj provinciji imao i službeni karakter. Petrijanec je u rimsko doba pripadao ptujskom ageru, dakle zemljopisno je spadao u područje u kojem se Epona obožavala (Šašel-Kos 1999: 138–139, 181).

Iako kulturnim posuđem možemo smatrati samo nalaz nađen u kontekstu svetišta, može se pretpostaviti da je petrijanečki tanjur načinjen za kulturnu, odnosno votivnu namjenu. Najbližu analogiju imamo u već spomenutom nalazu srebrnoga posuđa iz Rudnika u Srbiji, gdje je ostava s 26 komada srebrnoga posuđa sadržavala i tanjur s natpisom EPONE (Popović 1994: 291, kat. br. 204) te pateru s drškom s prikazom žene okrunjene *coronom muralis* koja u krilu drži ždrijebe. Dok se tanjur nedvojbeno pripisuje Eponinu kultu, za pateru to nije sigurno jer se ženu prikazanu na dršci ne može sa sigurnošću poistovjetiti s tom božicom (Popović 1995: 152–155). Kult Epone u Gornju je Meziju došao s metalurzima i rudarima koji su u mezijske rudnike doselili iz Galije. Vjerojatno su ti došljaci dali načiniti srebrno posuđe namijenjeno Eponinu kultu i na području rudnika, i to najvjerojatnije u lokalnoj radionici (*ibid.*, 156).

U slučaju Eponinog tanjura iz Petrijanca mjesto izrade može se samo pretpostaviti. Jedini siguran način utvrđivanja mjesta izrade pojedinoga predmeta jest potpis majstora, odnosno pečat radionice. Na središnjemu dijelu stražnje strane ukrašenoga tanjura urezana je kružnica promjera 31 mm. Kružnica se nalazi na mjestu gdje bi se mogla očekivati oznaka radionice. Naime srebrno se posuđe ponekad označavalo tako da bi se u središtu poleđine, unutar urezane kružnice, utiskivale punce s kraticama grada, majstora ili oficine u kojoj je posuda izrađena te serijski broj proizvoda (Garbsch & Ovebeck 1989: 51).

Određene indicije o podrijetlu pruža figuralni prikaz. Prikaze na kamenim spomenicima, a koje je odredila kao tip 1 – varijanta 2d, M. Euskirchen našla je isključivo na području Galije (Euskirchen 1993: 753–754, kat. br. 43–47). Naravno, moguće je da je takav prikaz nastao u radionici u nekom drugom kraju Carstva, no dosadašnje spoznaje o rimskoj primijenjenoj umjetnosti jasno govore da su za motive na uporabnim predmetima uzimani primjeri iz kamene plastike, odnosno da se isti način prikazivanja nekoga motiva primjenjivao i na kamenim spomenicima i na uporabnim predmetima. Stoga možemo pretpostaviti da je mjesto izrade Eponina tanjura upravo Galija.

Prikazi Epone s paterom i rogom obilja okvirno se mogu datirati od sredine 2. st. do prijelaza 3/4. st. Svi kameni spomenici svrstani u varijantu 2d datiraju se u razdoblje od sredine 2. do u drugu trećinu 3. st. (Euskirchen 1993: 635–636), tako da bi se i izrada ovoga tanjura mogla smjestiti u to razdoblje.

Even though only articles found in the context of a shrine can be deemed cultic, one can assume that the Petrijanec plate was made for cultic or votive purposes. The closest analogy is the above-mentioned silver dishware from Rudnik, in Serbia, where a hoard with 26 silver dishes included a plate bearing the inscription *EPONA* (Popović 1994: 291, cat. no. 204) and a patera with a handle bearing the image of a woman crowned with a *corona muralis* and holding a colt in her lap. While the plate has unambiguously been ascribed to Epona's cult, there is no such certainty with the patera, because the woman shown on the handle cannot unequivocally be equated with the goddess (Popović 1995: 152–155). Epona's cult at Upper Moesia came with the metalworkers and miners who moved to the Moesia mines from Gallia. These newcomers probably made silver dishware intended for Epona's cult in the territory of mines as well, most likely in local workshops (*ibid.*, 156).

We can only speculate as to location of production of the Epona plate from Petrijanec. The only certain method for determining the location of production of an individual article is the signature of the master or the seal of the workshop. The middle of the reverse side of the decorated plate has an engraved circle with a 31 mm diameter. The circle is located at the place where the designation of the workshop can be expected. Silver dishware was sometimes marked such that a hallmark with the abbreviations of the town, master or an officina in which the dish was made and its serial number were imprinted in the middle of the reverse side, within an engraved circle (Garbsch & Ovebeck 1989: 51).

The figural depiction provides some indication of its origin. M. Euskirchen found depictions on stone monuments, designated as her type 1 – variant 2d, exclusively in the territory of Gallia (Euskirchen 1993: 753–754, cat. no. 43–47). To be sure, it is possible that such a depiction emerged in a workshop in some other part of the Empire, although all previous knowledge on Roman applied art clearly indicates that motifs on items of everyday use were based on models from stone sculpture; this means that the same manner of depicting a given motif was applied to both stone monuments and items of everyday use. We can therefore assume that the production location for this Epona plate was in fact Gallia.

The depictions of Epona with a patera and cornucopia can generally be dated from the mid-second century to the turn of the third and fourth centuries. All stone monuments classified in variant 2d have been dated to the period from the mid-second century to the second half of the third century

NOVAC

Ostava Petrijanec sadržava 27735 komada posrebre-noga brončanog novca. Većina kovanica u dobrome je stanju, očuvana srebrnoga sloja s plavo-zelenom patinom, što je omogućilo identifikaciju velika dije-la ostave i prije konzervacije (sl. 8). Tako je identi-ficirana i po vladarima razvrstana 24201 kovanica, odnosno 87,26 % cijele ostave. Nije identificirano 12,74 % ostave. Naime, 2548 kovanica (9,19 %) zbog kemijske je reakcije metala slijepljeno u manje gru-de od više komada. Osim ovih, još 986 komada (3,56 %) je zasad potpuno nečitljivo. Može se pretposta-viti da će zastupljenost pojedinih vladara u ostavi ostati ista i nakon čišćenja i konzervacije. Daleko najzastupljeniji je Probov novac (43,66 %), zatim Di-oklecijanov (17,68 %) i Maksimijanov (11,78 %) (T. 1). Utvrđen je značajan broj komada kovanica Juli-jana Panonskog (5 kom.), Nigrinijanovih (19 kom.), Magnije Urbike (99 kom.), a pojava novca protucara Makrijana (1 kom.) važna je za proučavanje cirkula-cije novca u Carstvu.

Detalnija struktura ostave po vladarima vidljiva je u Tablici 1.

	BROJ	%
Galijen	76	0,314 %
Salonina	6	0,025 %
Makrijan	1	0,004 %
Klaudije 2	52	0,215 %
Aurelijan	1382	5,711 %
Severina	351	1,450 %
Tacit	870	3,595 %
Florijan	151	0,624 %
Prob	10567	43,663 %
Kar	829	3,425 %
Magnia Urbika	99	0,409 %
Numerijan	985	4,070 %
Karin	1616	6,677 %
Nigrinijan	19	0,079 %
Julijan	5	0,021 %
Dioklecijan	4279	17,681 %
Maksimijan	2851	11,781 %
Konstancije I	48	0,198 %
Galerije	14	0,058 %
UKUPNO	24201	100 %

Tablica 1. Udio novca pojedinih vladara u identificiranome dijelu ostave.
Table 1. Share of coins of individual rulers in the identified portion of the hoard.

(Euskirchen 1993: 635–636), so that production of this plate can be placed in that period.

COINS

The Petrijanec hoard contains 27,735 silver-plated bronze coins. Most of the coins are in good condi-tion, the preserved silver layer having a blue-green patina, which has made it possible to identify most of the hoard even prior to restoration (Fig. 8). Thus, 24,201 coins, or 87.26% of the entire hoard, have been identified and classified by rulers. 12.74% of the hoard remains unidentified. 2,548 coins (9,19%) are indeterminate due to the chemical reaction of metal stuck into smaller lumps made of several pieces. Besides these, 986 pieces (3.56%) cannot be read for now. It can be assumed that the represen-tation of individual rulers in the hoard will remain the same even after cleaning and restoration. By far the most frequent are the coins of Probus (43.66%), followed by Diocletian (17.68%) and Maximianus (11.78%) (T. 1). A considerable number of coins of Julian of Pannonia (5 pieces), Nigrinianus (19 pic-es), Magnia Urbica (99 pieces), and the appearance of the coin of the usurper-emperor Macrianus (1 piece) is significant to the study of the circulation of money in the Empire.

A detailed structure of the hoard by rulers can be seen in Table 1.

The composition of the hoard demonstrates the compactness and relatively short time span in which it emerged. The hoard consists exclusively of anton-iniani, three denarii of Aurelian and one of Severina, and one nummus minted after Diocletian's reform of the Roman Empire's monetary system, crucial for dating the hoard.



Slika 8. Dio novca iz ostave (Arhiva Konzervatorskog odjela Va-raždin).

Figure 8. A portion of coins from the hoard (Archives of the Varaždin Conservation Department).

Sastav ostave pokazuje kompaktnost i relativno kratak vremenski raspon u kojem je nastala. Ostavu čine isključivo antoninijani, tri Aurelijanova denara i jedan Severinin, te jedan *nummus* kovan nakon Dioklecijanove reforme monetarnoga sustava Rimskoga Carstva, ključan za dataciju ostave. U literaturi se vrijeme monetarne reforme smješta od 293. do 296. g., ali je danas kao godina reforme općeprihvaćena 294. godina (RIC V/2; RIC VI: 1, 2; Sutherland 1955: 117–118).

Vrlo slaba zastupljenost antoninijana kovanih prije Aurelijanove reforme (0,554 %) i povećanja kvalitete brončanoga novca potvrđuje pravilnost slabe zastupljenosti Galijenova novca u ostavama 90-ih godina 3. st. (Kos 1997: 111). To upućuje na značajan utjecaj Aurelijanove monetarne reforme na povlačenje prijašnjeg novca iz optjecaja.

Za dataciju deponiranja ostave najvažniji je spomenuti Galerijev *nummus*, kovan u ranoj emisiji kovnice Siscia, koji se datira u 294. g., odmah nakon Dioklecijanove monetarne reforme. Prema zastupljenosti Dioklecijanova i Maksimijanova novca te novca cezara Konstancija i Galerija, također zastupljenih u ostavi, vrijeme ukopavanja ostave može se s velikom sigurnošću smjestiti u 294. g. Tomu u prilog govori cjelovitost ostave i karakter metala od kojega je novac iskovan, a koji nije pogodan za dulje tezauriranje. Veće dimenzije *nummusa* i različit prikaz u odnosu na antoninijane vidljivi već na prvi pogled ostavljaju malo izgleda da je u neidentificiranom dijelu ostave ostao mlađi primjerak novca.

Ostava iz Petrijanca najveća je sačuvana ostava rimskoga novca u Hrvatskoj i jedna od najvećih ostava 3. st. u svijetu. Veličinom slična ostava iz druge polovice 3. st., težine oko 90 kg, s oko 30000 komada kovanica, nađena je u Kominu 1918. g. Danas se oko 20000 od tih komada čuva u Arheološkome muzeju u Zagrebu, a ostatak je raznesen i u privatnim zbirkama. Dio ostave (4464 komada) obradio je J. Brunšmid i složio prema Cohenu, a Z. Barcsay–Amant taj je dio iskoristio za doktorat. Ostava je Tacitovim novcem datirana u kraj 275. g. (Dukat & Mirnik 2003: 226; Barcsay–Amant 1935). Prostorno najbliža i po sastavu slična jest ostava s 2573 antoninijana otkrivena 1994. g. u Zbelavi kod Varaždina, u kojoj najmlađi novac pripada Probu.⁵

Razloge deponiranja uobičajeno je tražiti u prijetnjama povezanim s poznatim povijesnim događajima. Suvremena numizmatička literatura sve više upozorava na prenatrpanost povezivanja ukopa ostava s ratnim i neprijateljskim djelovanjem (Kos 1997: 108–109; Aitchison 1988: 271). Reece naglašava kako ostava teško može govoriti o okolnostima

In the literature, the period of the monetary reform is placed from 293 to 296, but today the generally accepted year for the monetary reform is 294 (RIC V/2; RIC VI: 1, 2; Sutherland 1955: 117–118).

The very meagre presence of antoniniani minted prior to Aurelian's reforms (0.554%) and the increased quality of the bronze money is confirmed by the slight presence of Gallienus' money in hoards dated to the 390s (Kos 1997: 111). This demonstrates a considerable impact of Aurelian's monetary reforms on the withdrawal of money from circulation.

The aforementioned *nummus* of Galerius is the most important to date the depositing of the hoard; these were made in an early issue of coins from the mint in Siscia, dated to 294, immediately after Diocletian's monetary reform. Based on the presence of the coins of Diocletian and Maximianus, and the coins of the Emperors Constantius and Galerius, also present in the hoard, means that the time of the hoard's burial can be placed with great certainty in the year 294. The integrity of the hoard and the character of the metal used to mint the coins, which is not suitable for long-term storage, further backs this conclusion. The larger dimensions of the *nummus* and the different depiction in comparison to the antoniniani, immediately visible at first glance, indicate that there is a minimum prospect of finding younger coins in the unidentified portion of the hoard.

The hoard from Petrijanec is the largest preserved hoard of Roman money in Croatia, and one of the largest third-century hoards in the world. A late third-century hoard of similar size, weighing 90 kg and containing approximately 30,000 coins, was found in Komin in 1918. Today approximately 20,000 of these coins are held in the Museum of Archaeology in Zagreb, while the remainder is scattered and held in private collections. A part of the hoard (4,464 pieces) was analysed by J. Brunšmid and classified according to Cohen, while Z. Barcsay–Amant used this portion to write his doctoral thesis. Based on the money of Tacitus, it was dated to the end of 275. (Dukat & Mirnik 2003: 226; Barcsay–Amant 1935). The spatially closest and most similar in terms of composition is the hoard of 2,573 antoniniani discovered in 1994 in Zbelava near Varaždin, in which the youngest coins belong to Probus.⁵

The reasons for burial can normally be sought in threats associated with well-known historical events. Contemporary numismatist literature in-

⁵ Zahvaljujemo na podatku Spomenki Težak, kustosici Gradskoga muzeja Varaždin.

⁵ We would like to thank Spomenka Težak, the curator of the Varaždin City Museum, for this information.

pohranjivanja, odnosno o razlozima zašto se vlasnik po nju nikad nije vratio (Reece 1988: 265: "A coin hoard as such cannot inform us whether it was never recovered for dramatic reasons linked to great historical events, or silly events linked to no more than domestic dramas"). U jugozapadnome dijelu Panonije u to vrijeme nema neposredne ratne opasnosti koja bi uzrokovala zakopavanje takva blaga. Provale Sarmata u Panoniju počinju 278. g. i traju do 294. g., kad se situacija konačno stabilizira. Nakon uspostave tetrarhije u kojoj Carstvo temeljito reformira i Panoniju dijeli na četiri provincije, Dioklecijan veći dio 294. g. s Galerijem boravi u Sirmiju i osobno završava rat sa Sarmatima (Ensslin 1948: 2439–2440; Mocsy 1974: 268–272). Deponiranje ove ostave ne može se direktno povezati s tim događajima.

ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA

Za određivanje karaktera ostave bitne su okolnosti i kontekst nalaza. Znakovito je da su se ostave nađene 1805. i 2005. g. nalazile jedna drugoj u neposrednoj blizini. Mjesto nalaza nije jedina podudarnost iako je i samo to vrlo važno. Ostava iz 1805. g. sadržavala je 230 komada zlatnoga novca, posuđa i nakita, i to: dva komada novca veće nominale (multiple), jednu veliku posudu ukrašenu ljiljanima, 22 manje posude, tri narukvice od debele zlatne žice, narukvicu ukrašenu vegetabilnim motivima, dvije narukvice ukrašene zlatnicima te dvije fibule. Svi predmeti iz ove ostave od čistoga su zlata (Ljubić 1880: 111; Klemenc & Saria 1936: 25–26; Mirnik 1981: 68). Broj zlatnika pronađenih u ostavi iz 1805. g. i udio novca pojedinih careva ne podudaraju se u različitim autorima, što je vjerojatno posljedica činjenice da je dio zlatnoga novca ugrađen u nakit (Sena Chiesa 2005: 195) i da vjerojatno nije uključen u popis. Novac Tacitov i careva nakon njega na svim popisima javlja se u istome broju. I. Šarić (1975: 177) prenosi Ljubićev podatak da jedna kovanica pripada Julijanu Apostati, dok I. Mirnik (1981: 68) ostavu datira u 285. g., što podrazumijeva da je riječ o novcu Julijana Pannoniskog. S obzirom na ukupni sastav ostave uvjerljiva je datacija I. Mirnika.

Usprkos različitu materijalu od kojega su nalazi iz ostava načinjeni te velikoj razlici u veličini mogu se između dviju ostava povući neke paralele. Usporedba novca pokazuje slične udjele kovova pojedinih careva. U objema je ostavama najzastupljeniji Probov novac, a zastupljen je i Karinov, Numerijanov, Dioklecijanov, Magnije Urbike i Tacitov novac. Pojava ranijih careva u zlatnoj ostavi iz 1805. g. nije neobična s obzirom na dugo čuvanje i upotrebu zlatnih predmeta.

creasingly warns of the overemphasis placed on burial of hoards associated with wars and hostilities (Kos 1997: 108–109; Aitchison 1988: 271). Reece stresses that it is difficult to make any conclusions about the reasons for burial based on the hoard itself, or the reasons why the owner never returned for it (Reece 1988: 265: "A coin hoard as such cannot inform us whether it was never recovered for dramatic reasons linked to great historical events, or silly events linked to no more than domestic dramas"). In south-west Pannonia at that time there were no direct wartime threats that would prompt burial of such a treasure. The Sarmatian incursions in Pannonia began in 278 and lasted until 294, when the situation finally stabilised. After establishment of the tetrarchy in which the Empire was thoroughly reformed and Pannonia was divided into four provinces, Diocletian spent most of 294 in Syrmium with Galerius and personally ended the war with the Sarmatians (Ensslin 1948: 2439–2440; Mocsy 1974: 268–272). The depositing of this hoard cannot be directly tied to these events.

CONCLUDING CONSIDERATIONS

The circumstances and context of the discovery are essential to determination of the character of the hoard. It is notable that the hoards found in 1805 and 2005 were actually very close to one another. The discovery site is not the only congruity, although this alone is very significant. The hoard from 1805 contained 230 gold coins, dishes and jewellery, as follows: two multiples, one large vessel decorated with lilies, twenty-two smaller vessels, three bracelets made of thick gold wire, a bracelet decorated with vegetable motifs, two bracelets decorated with gold coins and two fibulae. All articles in the hoard are made of pure gold (Ljubić 1880: 111; Klemenc & Saria 1936: 25–26; Mirnik 1981: 68). The number of gold coins found in the 1805 hoard and the share of coins of individual emperors do not correspond among the various authors, which is probably due to the fact the some of the gold coins were built into jewellery (Sena Chiesa 2005: 195) and probably not encompassed in the list. The money of Tacitus and subsequent emperors appears in the same number in all lists. I. Šarić (1975: 177) carries Ljubić's data that one coin belonged to Julian the Apostate, while I. Mirnik (1981: 68) dates the hoard to 285, which means that it is the money of Julian of Pannonia. Given the overall composition of the hoard, I. Mirnik's dating is convincing.

Despite the different materials composing the hoards and their great difference in size, some

Hadrijan	1
Antonin Pio	6
Marko Aurelije	5
Faustina II	7
Karakala	4
Valerijan	1
Tacit	7
Prob	35
Magnia Urbika	4
Karin	29
Numerijan	12
Julijan	1
Dioklecijan	10
UKUPNO	122

Tablica 2. Sastav ostave Petrijanec iz 1805. g. (prema Mirnik 1981; Klemenc & Saria 1936⁷).

Table 2. Composition of Petrijanec hoard from 1805 (after Mirnik 1981; Klemenc & Saria 1936⁷).

Izneseni podaci te činjenica da su ostave ukopane u neposrednoj međusobnoj blizini, kao i njihova komplementarnost (ostava iz 1805. g. sadržava isključivo zlatne, a ostava iz 2005. g. isključivo srebrne i posrebrene predmete) upućuje na zaključak kako je riječ o jednome blagu. Poznati su slučajevi razdvajanja blaga na dva dijela pri ukopavanju (Kent 1974: 187; Panter & Künzl 1997: 320–324). Protumačena na taj način, ostava iz Petrijanca predstavljala bi depozirano osobno vlasništvo koje je sačinjavalo servis zlatnoga i srebrnoga posuđa, zlatni nakit te zlatni i posrebrene brončani novac. Materijalna vrijednost blaga govori da je vlasnik bila vrlo imućna osoba, a nalazi dviju zlatnih fibula i bar dviju multipla kovanih za posebne prigode⁶ govore i o visoku društvenom statusu te osobe. Takve predmete najčešće su dobivali vojnici kao nagradu za zasluge u borbi ili visoki državni službenici kao službeni poklon. Zaslužnim građanima takve su predmete uručivali najviši carski dužnosnici ili car osobno (Reece 1988: 266; Deppert-Lipitz 2000: 45). Ako se hipoteza o jedinstvenome blagu pokaže pogrešnom, kao nepobitna činjenica ostaje visok imovinski cenzus vlasnika ostave nađene 2005. g., a otvara se pitanje njegova društvenoga statusa.

⁶ Literatura navodi Probovu multiplu iskovanu povodom careve pobjede nad Germanima te multiplu Kara i Karina (Ljubić 1880: 111; Sena Chiesa 2005: 195, sl. 7).

⁷ *Liber memorabilium parochiae Petrijacensis* donosi 114 komada novca (Ljubić 1880: 112).

parallels between the two hoards can be drawn. A comparison of the money shows similar shares of the mints of individual emperors. In both hoards the most common is the money of Probus, and also present is the money of Carinus, Numerianus, Diocletian, Magnia Urbica and Tacitus. The appearance of earlier emperors in the gold hoard of 1805 is not unusual given the long preservation and use of gold items.

These data and the fact that the hoards were buried very close to each other, as well as their complementarity (the 1805 hoard contains only gold items, while the 2005 hoard consists exclusively of silver and silver-plated items), leads to the conclusion that they form a single treasure. There are cases of division of treasures into two parts prior to burial (Kent 1974: 187; Panter & Künzl 1997: 320–324). Interpreted in this manner, the hoard from Petrijanec should be deposited personal property consisting of a set of gold and silver dishware, gold jewellery, gold and silver-plated bronze coins. The value of the treasure confirms that the owner was a very wealthy individual, and the two gold fibulae and at least two multiples minted for a special occasion⁶ indicate this individual's high social status. Such items were most often given to soldiers as a reward for services in battle or to high state officials as official gifts. Such items were conferred to worthy citizens by the highest imperial officials or even the emperor himself (Reece 1988: 266; Deppert-Lipitz 2000: 45). If the hypothesis of a single treasure proves erroneous, the high property status of the owner of the 2005 hoard remains irrefutable, and only the question of his social status will become pertinent.

The discovery of such hoards in Croatia is not commonplace. If we exclude the controversial Seuso Treasure (Sotheby's 1990), the only Roman hoard in Croatia's territory that contained silver dishware is the hoard from Sisak (Jeločnik 1961: 87–88).

In Britain, out of the over 1,400 Roman-era hoards, only about ten of them contained silver dishware, including paterae, cups and spoons, and most were deposited at the end of the fourth century (Robertson 1974: 25).

The hoard from Petrijanec has filled in some gaps in data on luxurious dishware in southern Pannonia and included this region in discussions on the material and social value of these items and the context in which the hoards were deposited for storage (Johns 1994: 108–109).

⁶ The literature notes the Probus multiple issued to mark the emperor's victory over the Goths and the multiples of Carus and Carinus (Ljubić 1880: 111; Sena Chiesa 2005: 195, fig. 7).

⁷ *Liber memorabilium parochiae Petrijacensis* lists 114 coins (Ljubić 1880: 112).



Nalazi ovakvih ostava u Hrvatskoj nisu česti. Ako izuzmemo kontroverzno Seusovo blago (Sotheby's 1990), jedina rimska ostava na području Hrvatske koja je sadržavala srebrno posuđe jest ostava iz Siska (Jeločnik 1961: 87–88).

U Britaniji je među više od 1400 ostava iz rimskoga perioda samo njih desetak sadržavalo srebrno posuđe, uključujući patere, čaše i žlice, a većina ih je deponirana krajem 4. stoljeća (Robertson 1974: 25).

Ostava iz Petrijanca nadomjestila je nedostatak podataka o luksuznome posuđu na području južne Panonije te uključila taj prostor u rasprave o materijalnoj i socijalnoj vrijednosti ovih predmeta, kao i kontekst u kojem su te ostave tezaurirane (Johns 1994: 108 - 109).

Nakon što se provede konzervacija, tri će srebrna tanjura biti moguće detaljnije tipološki definirati te podvrgnuti daljnjim analizama. Konzervacija novca iz ostave omogućit će provođenje analiza kojima će se utvrditi zastupljenost pojedinih kovnica i njihovih emisija. Ti će rezultati ponuditi odgovore na dosad nerazjašnjena pitanja cirkulacije novca u Panoniji kasnoga 3. st.

Za potpuno razumijevanje ostave iz 2005. g. potrebno je objaviti i ostavu nađenu 1805. g. koja se čuva u Beču i Budimpešti.

Daljnja detaljna znanstvena obrada novca odvijat će se u skladu s dinamikom konzervacije ostave nađene u Petrijancu 2005. g.

After restoration is completed, it will be possible to typologically define the three silver plates and subject them to further analysis. The restoration of the coins will enable an analysis to ascertain the presence of individual coin types and their circulation. These results will provide answers to as-yet unexplained questions pertaining to the circulation of money in Pannonia in the late third century.

A complete understanding of the 2005 hoard would require publication of the 1805 hoard, which is held in Vienna and Budapest.

Further detailed scholarly analysis of the coins will proceed in compliance with the pace of restoration of the hoard found in Petrijanec in 2005.



KRATICE / ABBREVIATIONS

RIC V	H. Mattingly & E. A. Sydenham: <i>Roman imperial coinage</i> V/2, London, 1933.
RIC VI	C. H. V. Sutherland & R. A. G. Carson: <i>Roman imperial coinage</i> VI, London, 1967.

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